AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m. AMERICAN THEATRE-8-Myles Aroon. BIJOU-8:15-The Widow Jones. BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-El Capitan.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Fa EMPIRE THEATRE-8:20-Too Much Johnson. EDEN MUSEE-Concert.
GARDEN THEATRE-8:30-His Absent Doy. GARRICK THEATRE-8:30-Thoroughbred. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—S—Electrical Exhibition. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—Trilby.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Lost 24 Hours

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The Heart HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-A Black Sheep. KOSTER & BIAL'S S-Vaudeville NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening-

OLYMPIA-8.15 - Marguerite. PALMER'S S Herrmann the Great. PASTOR'S-Noon to 11 p. m .- Vaudeville PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12-12 midnight-

SHERRY'S-5th-ave. and 37th-st.-Cantata Club. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Chimmie Fadden 14TH STREET THEATRE-S:15-The Village Postman

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# New-Pork Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. MONDAY, MAY 4, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Germany will shortly exchange representatives with the Transvaal without consulting England. Edwin F. Uhl, United Ambassador to Germany, was officially received by the Kaiser in Berlin. - Advices from Buluwayo are that the Matabeles have re-Muzaffer ed-Dine, the second son of Nassr ed-

Dine, was enthroned Shah of Persia in Tabriz. DOMESTIC. - Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, gave out his usual weekly estimate of McKinley strength; Messrs. Manley and Clarkson also issued statements showing the attitude the opposition === Commander Felix Mc-Curley, U. S. N., died in Philadelphia. === The annual report of James F. Pierce, the State Superintendent of Insurance, was made public Ex-President Banigan, of the United States Rubber Company, will build a \$1,000,000 factory in Providence, R. I., and fight the Rubber Trust.

CITY AND SUBURBAN-George S. Coe died at Englewood, N. J. — Miss Mary K. L. Leonard and Dr. Claude Falls Wright were married with ancient rites at the headquarters of the Theosophical Society. === Raines law hotels did a thriving business, and made Sunday liquorselling an easy matter. —— The annual art exhibition of the Educational Alliance was opened at the Hebrew Institute.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, with warmer southeasterly winds. Tempera-ture yesterday: Highest, 61 degrees; lowest, 52 degrees; average, 57% degrees.

Nearly a month has passed since Congress adopted the much-discussed concurrent reso lutions in reference to Cuba, but as yet President Cleveland has given no heed to them, so far as the public is aware. As has been repeatedly pointed out, he was under no obligations to act on resolutions of this character. The report now comes from Washington that when General Fitzhugh Lee goes to Havana as Consul-General it will probably not be to fill that office alone, but he will be likely to act as a special commissioner on behalf of the President to learn the facts of the situation in the island. That the facts should be officially ascertained is clearly desirable. Congress was hampered in such action as it took by lack of knowledge. The President has done wisely if he has determined to make good this lack.

To-day the Transvaal Volksraad meets, and its meeting will be regarded by a large part of the civilized world with far closer attention than ever before has been bestowed upon the queer little Legislature at Pretoria. What its ourse of action will be is shrouded in nebulous doubt. It would be rash to affirm or to deny in advance anything of an assembly which could. as it did, prohibit fire insurance on the ground that it is an insult to Providence. The only thing that can be looked for with any show of reason is that the Volksraad will again be ruled by the will of Paul Krüger, as it has often hitherto been. The President is not allowed to vote in the Volksraad, but he may and does speak in it as often as he pleases, and he proposes most of the laws and resolutions adopted by it. The oretically, he and it are largely independent of each other, but practically, under Paul Krüger, the Volksraad is merely the servant of the President. It seems not improbable that at the coming session it will be more so than ever. The prestige which Mr. Krüger has gained dur the last three months by his masterly dealings with the British Colonial Office should be sufficient to make him the Czar of the Trans-

It is expected that the decision of the Court of Appeals on the Raines act will be handed down on the 25th inst. Should the law be set aside as unconstitutional, it will apparently be one of the directors of the Canadian Pacific ary to hold a special session of the Legis-Railway. The Minister of Railways and Canals

been fixed on the supposition that \$3,000,000 will be turned into the State treasury by the new excise law. Of course this contingency will have no effect on the court, but if that result follows it will not soon be forgotten by the people, who are already much disgusted with the record made by the lawmaking body that adjourned last week, to the great relief of the

Governor Morton has not yet withdrawn from the Presidential race, although the time when he can do so with some show of dignity is rapidly passing. It is intimated, however, by men who are close to the machine managers that the latter will have no further use for him after the thirty days in which he can consider bills passed by the Legislature have expired, and that then he will be dropped openly, as he has already been dropped in their private calculations. As a consolation prize, the suggestion has been made that Mr. Morton might be elected as successor to Senator Hill; but late advices from Albany indicate that Boss Platt is likely to take that office in person, seeing that he will have no chance of a Cabinet place if Major McKinley is nominated and elected to the Presidency.

#### HOW IT STANDS.

Hardly ever has it happened that, in a race between several popular and worthy candidates, one has secured a clear majority in every section of the country. Ordinarily such contests develop a measure of sectional preference. But to-day Major McKinley's enviable position is that he has a majority of all delegates elected from each section. Of the Northern States above the Potomac and the Ohio, even to the western border of Kansas and Nebraska, including Missouri, he has in his favor 242 delegates already elected, against 231 for all opponents, and 11 doubtful. From the States south of the Potomac and Ohio line, McKinley has already 158 delegates, against 70 for all other candidates and 10 doubtful. From the States west of the Texas, Nebraska and Kansas border, including all Territories, McKinley already has 28 of the delegates elected, against 10 for all other candidates and 6 doubtful. In these statements five delegates are included who are known to be for McKinley, but were not so classed in the statement from Washington yesterday. There are to be elected from the North 2 from New-York, 6 from Delaware, 4 from Ohio, 4 from Indiana, 2 from Illinois, 10 from Michigan, 4 from Kansas, and 16 from Missouri, and it is no secret that most of these delegates are likely to be for the Ohio candidate. His majority over all, in the States which will have to elect the next President, therefore seems likely to be decisive. But his friends also expect him to secure most of the twenty-six delegates to be chosen from California and Washington, giving him a majority in the West also, although all the silver States yet to elect, with their thirty-eight delegates, may go against him, Many of the delegates for him from the South are contested, but of the uncontested delegates he also has a majority over all other candidates in that section.

The statement of contested delegates given yesterday includes 71 classed as for McKinley. and 63 classed as against him. The omission of all from the rolls would reduce by 67 the number required for a majority. Any attempt to exclude the contested delegates on one side and to admit those on the other would throw more than seventy uncontested votes straight to the side unfairly treated, beginning with many from the Eastern States. If delegates yet to be chosen from Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, California and Washington turn out as men of both sides now expect, they will give McKinley not merely a clear majority of the Convention and of the uncontested delegates also, but a majority of the State delegations, and hence of the committees.

It is in this state of facts that the allied Bosses are turning their minds to ex-President Harrison as the only candidate upon whom they imagine they can unite strength enough to succeed. It would be almost the funniest thing in political history if Messrs. Platt, Quay & Co. should be forced to do the fighting for the nomination of ex-President Harrison, after having started in the campaign with a more co detestation of him than of any other possible candidate. That circumstance also renders it more uncertain whether President Harrison would consent to be thus used by men known to be in no respect friendly to him. Some of these same political bosses were so far humiliated in 1892 that they shouted in vain for the nomination of Blaine, whom they hated, in order to defeat Harrison, whom they hated more; and perhaps history will repeat itself.

The outcome of any such effort would depend upon the temper of many delegates as to their second choice. New-Hampshire, for instance, is for Reed or McKinley, and Pennsylvania for Quay or McKinley, and Kentucky for Bradley or McKinley, and it is by many suspected that Iowa would rush to McKinley if Allison's nomination should become impossible, while a considerable share of the delegates from New-York would go to him at any moment if it were necessary to defeat any scheme of Mr. Platt. Ex-President Harrison is not a chicken in politics, but has been remarkable for his skill and success in judging public opinion. It is safe to say that he will not consent to be used by his foes merely as a last resort, if there is not a reasonable prospect of success. No obligation of honor would prevent him from becoming a candidate in any emergency for the sake and at the desire of his party. But it is extremely probable that he may not consider that the necessity or the wish of Mr. Platt is the necessity or the desire of the Republican party.

# CANADA'S RAILWAY GOVERNMENT.

The new Canadian Ministry has been completed and its composition announced. The list contains several old names and several new ones, and some old ones in new places. On the whole, it is about as good a Cabinet as the somewhat demoralized Conservative party could have been expected to make. It has, of course, been formed for a specific purpose. It will have unchallenged control of the Dominion Government from now until the meeting of the new Parliament, which is to be chosen at the general election next month, and its first, last and whole duty is to make sure of the return at that election of a Conservative majority, if that be possible-which is by no means certain. Indeed, the indications seem just now to be that it will not be possible, but that a Liberal majority will he returned, and the brief career of this stopgap Cabinet will mark the inglorious end, after nearly a score of years, of Conservative rule. The ways and means by which this Cabinet was formed, and the personality of some of the chief men concerned, present an object-lesson in corporation government no less interesting to the United States than to the Dominion it-

The Prime Minister and Secretary of State is Sir Charles Tupper, equally famed for his friendliness to the Canadian Pacific Railway and his lack of friendliness to the United States. He had been High Commissioner for Canada in London, but resigned that place to become the head of the Cabinet. He is succeeded at London by Sir Donald A. Smith, who is probably the largest shareholder of the Canadian Pacific Rallway, who resigned the presidency of the Bank of Montreal to become High Commissioner, and who is succeeded in the presidency of that bank by Mr. George Drammond,

lature to arrange the State tax rate, which has is Mr. John G. Haggart, who held the same place in the former Cabinet. He was once an opponent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Ring. but was suddenly and thoroughly won over to it, and has ever since displayed in its behalf the zeal of a new convert. The new Minister of the Interior is Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, of whom it is sufficient to say that he is a son of the famous Sir John Macdonald to indicate the ground on which he stands. Finally, the new Solicitor-General is Sir Charles H. Tupper, son of the Prime Minister, whose efficiency as a railway manipulator has been shown in former campaigns.

Now the special significance of all this to Americans lies in the fact that the Canadian railways, in whose interest the Dominion Government is run, are keen competitors with American roads for the carrying trade of the United States. More than half their total freight traffic is American freight in bond. Such freight carried by them amounts to between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 tons a year, and from 55 to 60 per cent of their whole business. They go on year after year, with the Dominion Government for their servant and the Imperial Government for their patron, putting on new lines of steamships and laying cables and in other ways extending their trade and infringing upon the carrying trade of the United States, and yet the United States Government continues to grant them special privileges; to grant them, indeed, the privilege by which alone their competition with American roads, if not their very existence, is alone made possible. It is a travesty upon commercial common-sense. The bonding privilege should be abolished, immediately and absolutely. If we must contend with foreign rivals, let it be on fair terms. Let us not go out of our way to give them special advantages over us.

#### THE PROBLEM OF GOOD ROADS.

One of the sins of omission chargeable against the lately adjourned Legislature is its failure to enact any measures that will appreciably facilitate the construction of good roads in the State. It was not from lack of opportunity that the Legislature failed to meet the expectations of the intelligent portion of the community in this respect. The Assembly of the previous year appointed a committee, of which Mr. Higble (a member of the Senate this year) was the chairman, to examine the road question in all its aspects and recommend legislation. The committee did its work in a way to win commendation, and laid before the Legistature a series of bills which if enacted would have enabled the Empire State to take its place in the ranks of those States which have manifested intelligent interest in good roads. Unfortunately, these bills were not passed, and although Mr. Higble showed a disposition to make concessions and would have been content with securing the enactment of some good roads legislation, the only bill on the subject that passed was one doing away with the longestablished system of "working out" road taxes; and as to this, we believe, a large number of counties were exempted from its operation.

The net result of legislation on this subject the present year is therefore practically nil. Wideawake and progressive citizens will do well to ask themselves why this is so. New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and other States have enacted intelligent laws on this subject, and under their operation many miles of good roads have been built. Within two or three days State Road Commissioner Budd, of New-Jersey, has said that his State has now about 1,000 miles of good stone roads, and, while "extraordinary progress" is being made, already more roads have been petitioned for than can be built in several years with the present appropriation of \$100,000 a year. Here is proof positive of a large and intelligent interest in the subject of road improvement in a sister State. Why is the feeling in our own State so different? Why are the people of New-York almost absolutely indifferent, while their neighbors are keenly alive to the importance of improving their highways? These are questions of the most serious character, and our intelligent and progressive citizens should bestow on them careful attention.

There is reason to believe that there is in the rural communities generally a to preclation of the benefits of good roads which can be used at all seasons of the year. The truth is the people have had no experience of good roads and no opportunity of judging of their superiority over bad ones. There is much room for popular education on the subject, and one of the best means of education would be the construction in every community of a piece of first-class road. Such an object lesson would be invaluable, and it is easy to believe that large advantages might flow from a liberal expenditure by the State in this direction. Then, too, there is a natural and easily understood fear on the part of the farmers that the provision of good roads means an increase of taxes; and the course of things at Albany during the recent session showed that there is a strong feeling that it is advantageous to "work out" road taxes rather than to pay them in hard cash.

The educational campaign on the good roads question should be taken in hand at once and prosecuted vigorously. In this work the rural press can render valuable service in disseminating information about roads and insisting on the advantages of improving them in an intelligent and scientific manner. It is fair to presume that on a non-political matter of this kind the members of the Legislature, by their action, reflected the feeling of their constituents. Nothing can be plainer, therefore, than that there is a vast educational work to be done. We believe, too, that the State should be liberal in dealing with this question. A State that can afford to expend \$9,000,000 in improving the canals should make an early beginning in expending money wisely and liberally in building improved highways for the benefit of all the people.

## LIBERALISM IN AUSTRIA.

Dr. Lueger has at last renounced the Mayoralty, or Chief Burgomastership, of Vienna. He has done so, he says, because of the earnest desire of the Emperor. . It would probably be nearer the truth to say, because of the threats, or the known determination, of the Emperor, and because Dr. Lueger knows perfectly well that the Emperor is able and ready to carry them out and to crush him and his Anti-Semite movement in hopeless ruin. It is intimated that Dr. Laeger will now be elected Deputy Burgomaster, for which choice the Emperor's sanction is not required. Perhaps so. But in that place he will do well to attend to business and not to push his reactionary propaganda. Otherwise the Emperor will doubtless find some means of dealng effectually with him. Reaction, bigotry and persecution will not be allowed to prevail in the Austrian capital, even though masked under the self-contradictory name of Christian Socialism.

Nothing could be mere absurdly hypocritical than for Dr. Lueger and his followers to call themselves Christian Socialists. Their political principles are neither Christian nor Socialist. One of the dominant characteristics of Christianity is tolerance, while Dr. Lueger's programme is distinctly intolerant. He would discriminate against and persecute not merely the Jews, but Protestants, and, indeed, all who do not profess Roman Catholicism of the strictest Ultramontane type. Moreover, Socialism vannts itself upon the principles of the brotherhood of man, and equal rights for all-which are the very things he is most bitterly opposed to. He owes his strength, his very existence, as an important political force, to the fact that there

are not yet equal rights for all in Vienna. In that capital there are about 1,500,000 inhabitants. If there were universal suffrage, there would be about 300,000 voters. There are, in fact, under the present regulations only 42,000. It is by virtue of this narrowly restricted class suffrage that Dr. Lueger has risen to prominence and power. If universal suffrage were granted, he and his faction would be buried out of sight under an overwhelming adverse majority.

The Lueger-Lichtenstein movement is the last desperate attempt of the reactionary and privileged classes in Austria to check the rising tide of Liberalism. They fought against that tide in Hungary, but in vain. Despite their utmost efforts, the whole scheme of Liberal legislation in that Kingdom has been adopted. Now, their last hope is to keep it from extending across the Leith, and to that end they have shown their willingness even to foment dissension between the two members of the Dual Empire and to provoke another Austro-Hungarian war. In such evil designs they are doomed to defeat. They are, indeed, already defeated. The Emperor is against them. The Government is against them. The mass of the Austrian people is against them. They may cause some further annoyance and delay, but they cannot prevent the establishment in Austria of the liberal institutions which Hungary now enjoys, and which sooner or later must be the possession of every civilized people in the world.

#### UNIFORM MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

The trials of rifles for the National Guard of this State suggest a point which cannot be too strongly or too constantly urged, until it is put into practical effect. That is, the desirabilitywe might say the necessity-of having all firearms, for both Army and Navy, and for both the Federal services and the militla of all the States, of uniform pattern; or, at any rate, using exactly the same pattern and calibre of ammunition. At present this is not the case. Not only do the weapons of the National Guard vary, but there is actually a radical difference between the arms chosen by the Government for the Army and the Navy. The one uses a rifle of .303-10 and the other one of .263-10 calibre. The adoption of them has not unjustly been termed a bit of hopeless asininity.

For what is the inevitable result of such diversity of arms? The Government must manufacture two sizes of cartridges, one for each branch of the service, and it must carefully keep them separate. If by any mistake-such a mistake as is always possible—the ammunition should get mixed, and Army cartridges should be served to the Navy, or Navy cartridges to the Army, the consequences would be utterly disastrous. The men thus served would be helpless. There is no use in saying such a thing will never happen. It has happened before this, It caused disaster to the French army in 1870, and it has caused serious embarrassment to British troops at various later dates. Moreover, under this absurd system, it would never be possible for one branch of the service to assist another in an emergency by a loan of ammunition. An army might be utterly helpless be cause its ammunition was exhausted, while within easy reach lay a friendly fleet with abun dant stores.

In case of a war requiring an increase of th Federal forces the militia of the States would naturally be called into service, as in 1861. But each State regiment, wherever it might be, would have to be supplied with ammunition from its own State arsenal. If regiments from half a dozen States were united in one army there would have to be half a dozen different supply trains, each with a different kind of ammunition, and the men of one regiment would be unable to assist those of another with cartridges. Such a system would be intolerable It would have to be changed at the very time when the change could be least easily effected. Armies might have to be held in illeness while new rifles were being manufactured for them, and then be only half effective because the men were set to using strange weapons. The time of peace is the time for making such changes, and they should be made at once, so far as is necessary to enable all branches of Federal and State troops to act as a unit in case of need.

## BUDAPEST'S UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

The underground electric rallway in Buda-Pest, just about to be opened to public use, and of which great expectations have formed, seems to reveal some defects in construction which the engineers and managers try to conceal, but which exist nevertheless, and will have to be rectified before the system is in efficient working order. The trouble is that there are not enough ventilating apertures in the tunnel, the rushing trains compressing the air like that in the tube of Zalinski's pneumatic gun, lifting the cars from the tracks and almost suffocating the passengers. One tunnel two ture, making it practically an airtight conduit, the pneumatic conditions of which any competent constructing engineer might have known beforehand.

Boston is modelling her underground system after that of the Hungarian city, and when the distinguished consulting engineers who have been summoned thither for counsel, have recorded their judgment, she will doubtless know what features of the work to avoid. It is an object lesson, also, of great interest to us in case the Rapid-Transit Commission gives us an underground road, as it is likely to do some time or another, though it is a long time about it. The enterprise of the Danubian city shames our own in this particular, and though their new causeway has to be doctored a little at the outset there is no reason to doubt that the right remedy for its faults will readily be found and applied.

#### MONEY AND BUSINESS. It seems not improbable that a bull market is

cicee ahead. The speculative world, thinking much about the money question, has about come to the conclusion that hard money is going to win, if not in both conventions, of which there is a better chance, at any rate in the election, and that it will mean heavy foreign investments here as soon as foreigners catch on. Hence the Street, being, in the language of the late Mr. Gould, "a little lame" starts early. The industrial world has about made up its mind that McKinley and a protective tariff will win, and begins to shape its plans on that theory. tracts will be made by the hundred for execution six months hence or later, which would not have been made if the prospect had been adverse to home industries. Some of these calculations are not quite accurate, but they govern the action of the most influential men in business, so that there is a prospect that an attempt to anticipate good times coming may appear within the next month or two. The hole in this calculation is that the present

tariff remains in force until a new Congress can get at it. Everybody knows that foreign goods in enormous quantities can be dumped into this market in advance of any expected increase of duties, so that the industries of the country may be hampered for half a year or more by the utmost severity of foreign competition before any relief can be gained. Congress has power to apply a remedy before its adjournment, and Democrats as well as Republicans ought to be willing to make the inevitable change as beneficial to business interests as possible. But the chances are that Democrats will not have the sense or the patriotism, and so we may have a speculative gain in anticipation of coming improvement, followed by a set-back because the improvement is deferred.

Stocks did not rise last week, though the decline was insignificant. As usual of late, there vas really no market. Only five trust stocks ac-

counted for 227,525 shares of the sales, and the seven largest railroad stocks for 210,342 shares, leaving 193,916 shares for all other sales. Properly speaking, it is not a market worth mentioning, and yet its very narrowness discloses the increasing disposition of holders to sell, presumably because they look for better things. The outgo of \$1,496,-694 gold and \$922,833 silver had some influence, no doubt, although it was in part due to French readiness to sell South African securities as soon as it became evident that Oom Paul had all the proofs anybody could want against the Chartered Company and the British raiders.

One large operator has been pushing up cotton and the public is rather glad, because the country gets a better price for whatever it has to sell. The rise has sense only if it is believed that the coming crop, in spite of extremely favorable progress in planting, will prove short. Men who vant to bet largely on climatic disasters between May 1 and September 1 have to reckon on the facts that 6,627,443 bales have come in sight from the crop of 1895, and 489,468 bales came into sight after this date from the last short crop in 1893 while European commercial and mill stocks are now about 441,000 bales greater than the maximum consumption of British and Continental mills to September 1, and American commercial and mill stocks are about 557,781 bales in excess of the maximum consumption to September 1 while about 500,000 bales may be expected to come forward. In April 239,732 bales came into sight, against 198,645 in the same month of 1893.

Wheat has declined over 3 cents, with fair prospects, though the price is not relatively as high or the stocks in sight relatively as large as of cotton. Atlantic exports in four weeks, flour included, have been 4,405,217 bushels, against 7,163,938 in the same weeks last year, and for ten months ending with April have been 73,944,-496 bushels, against 89,223,854 last year. The receipts at the chief Western markets, according to the official account of the Produce Exchange have been 180,969,050 bushels, against 132,474,906 for the same months of last year, and the prospect is that the new wheat, which will begin to ome forward next month, will find about 50,-000,000 bushels in visible supply, besides a large quantity of old and California wheat coming forward, and if this year's crop is as full as men now expect, the price will have to depend very largely on the harvest in foreign countries.

The textile industries are halting, but it is for them an encouraging sign that imports of foreign drygoods have been smaller-\$7,366,770 for four weeks, against \$10,505,407 last year, \$10,214,034 in 1893 and \$8,501,492 in 1892. Other imports have also dropped off, and with a short crop of sugar in Cuba it is not improbable that the revenue from customs duties may decline more than many expect. The hopeful feature is that trade balances against this country may be materially diminished, and the consequent shipments of gold, especially if confidence gains so far as to prompt foreign purchases of American securities The imports of raw wool are also greatly reduced, while every week considerable quantities both of domestic and of foreign wool are sent abroad. The difficulty in the wool manufacture is at

present entirely due to the accumulation of unsold stocks of goods and the narrowness of the domestic demand for consumption. In the cotton manufacture the accumulation of stocks has gone so far that many of the most important mills have stopped for a time. The iron manufacture does not gain as yet, although the average of prices is not lower for the week, but there is much hesitation in buying until it is determined whether the combinations will succeed in controlling prices. The prospect for structural work is good, but in other departments there is less encouragement, and the demand still falls materially below the output of works in operation. The present demand for boots and shoes is also slack, though some concerns have raised prices a shade, but it is noticed that with reference to the prices of January 1, 1888, taken as a basis, the average decline in twelve qualities of boots and shoes has been 19.10 per cent, in ten qualities of leather 19.11 per cent, and in ten of hides 19.55 per cent.

The Bishop of Kursh, in Russia, is opposed to the use of tobacco by the priests of his diocese and even recommends their wives to indulge the habit sparingly and as much under the rose as possible. In this decree of interdiction and limitation the worthy prelate follows the example of the American Methodists, who forbid its use among candidates for the m'nistry, and recommend but do not compel, abstinence among those already in the pulpit, many of whom acquired the habit before the church had taken a definite stand against it. But it is as hard to put out the clerical as the secular pipe, as the Russian Bishop and the American Conferences will no doubt find out before they are through with the experiment. The endeavor is everywhere commendable, but has so far been found an uphill business.

A straw indicative of the direction of the political wind was the outburst of enthusiasm awakened among the members of the Methodist Genmiles long has only a single ventilating aper- eral Conference by a casual mention of McKinley by one of the speakers. Our Methodist friends are pretty sound in their politics as well as their religion.

> The Heine monument has not yet found a site, though a prospect of one now and then hovers and flickers before it, like a witch's lantern, beckoning it hither and thither with a ray of tantalizing promise, but to no purpose after all. When New-York had finally rejected it some score of times, heading off all the stratagems levised in its behalf, Brooklyn seemed inclined to give it an asylum, but after brooding upon the idea for a while gave it up. Then Baltimore took the notion into consideration, but also abandoned it. Glen Island, Commodore Starin's summer resort in the Sound, not long ago showed some signs of hospitality toward it, and now Mr. Steinway proposes that it shall be erected on North Beach, commanding an unobstructed view of Riker's Island. It is time that it found some local abiding place, if such a one is to be accorded to it here, but if not it ought to be sent back to Berlin, where it origin nated. There are ten reasons why the Fatherland should commemorate Heine for one why we should do so, and it is a reproach to its people that they have allowed the memorial of their greatest wit and one of their greatest poets to go begging in a strange and alien country. If Mr. Steinway's suggestion be adopted we may perhaps hear the last of a subject from which the gloss of novelty and interest was worn a good while ago.

must be provided in the city for bicycle riders if riding is to be done with due regard for safety It is claimed that an elevated bicycle track would meet the demands of a large number of riders, and such a track, extending from uptown to the lower end of the city, would certainly in pleasant weather appreciably reduce the number of travellers by the ordinary means of transportation.

It is no doubt the sentiment of the Hon. W. W. Armstrong that he would rather enact the laws of a nation providing for the free carriage of bicycles on the railroad than to write its songs He is the author of that salutary statute, and deserves the grateful and enduring memory of all wheelmen, which will not fall him. In the cycler's calendar of saints which will expand as the years advance, he should occupy a prominent place and exhibit a refulgent halo. Meantime the guild honors itself in staying him with flagons and comforting him with apples as it has just done in a banquet given in his honor, and which he richly deserved.

King Menelek appears to pine for a Russian protectorate as the hart panteth for the water brooks, all unmindful of the fact that neither the civil nor the military code of that great country admits the privilege of cutting

off the legs and arms of captives, as the ians have done with their Italian p and as appears to be their familiar cur civilized protectorate, to be equal to the needs the case, would have to begin by cutting of the heads of all who could be proved to be re sponsible for these atrocities, beginning me likely with King Menelek himself, wit whose authority such inhuman deeds co hardly have been committed. Even if all p cal obstacles were removed, Russia would think several times before accepting a protec over such feroclous savages, who can only be kept in order by chopping them into cat's at frequent intervals, a process to which the have habitually subjected each other since and before the days of Cambyses. It would be h the interest of civilization and humanity to they were under some wholesome rule, but the cost of establishing and maintaining it would be considerable, and the returns, except from a sentimental point of view, not worth the one

It speaks well for the spread of intelligence to the State that the number of free libraries with 1.000 volumes or more showed an increase for last year of twenty-five over the previous year, the total now being 181. More than 80,000 voh were added to these libraries in the course of the year, and the total circulation was upward of 3,000,000 volumes. The circulation shows a and large growth. New-York cannot compare some of the other States in the number of tree ! braries in proportion to population, but # & satisfaction to all interested in the diffusion of knowledge that so much is being done, and men from year to year.

April gave us little April weather, but 100 seems inclined to make good the omission. month recently ended not only broke the record in point of heat, but likewise came near doing so, if it did not actually succeed, in the small an of rainfall. This part of the country is sadly in need of rain, although the West cannot con of any lack. For the last fortnight or so the roads in the country have been covered with dust to an extent that is rarely experienced save when a drouth of several weeks occurs in midsur The small showers of the last two or three days have been welcome, but much more rain is needed to bring the amount up to the average. Unless it comes soon, the prospects for good crops will be slim.

#### PERSONAL.

General Fitzhugh Lee, who was recently appointed Consul-General at Havana, Cuba, will sail for his post next week. He subscribed to the oath of offees before United States Commissioner Thomas & Atkins, at Richmond, Va., the other day.

Letters of Beethoven and Goethe, which were soid at auction in Frankfort a few days ago, among the effects of the Brentano family, brought unusual high prices. Twelve letters of the composer sold to the officers of the Beethoven-Haus, in Bonn, for 3,990 marks, almost \$1,000, and twenty-one letter of the poet brought 5,786 marks, or about \$1,000.

The burning of his beautiful home at Elisworn Me., was a great blow to Senator Hale. Fortunally his library was saved. It is known as the best pri vate collection of books in the State of Maine, It represents the collections of thirty years, and is to especial pride of Mr. Hale. The house was thought many to be the handsomest in the State by many to be the handsomest in the state. It was on the Union River, about fifteen mise from Bar Harber, occupying a sightly spot, from which a spiendid view was obtainable. The house was of frame, and was peculiar in that it was absolutely satisfactory to its occupant, who congratulated himself that he had escaped the general experience of men who build houses and find something in them afterward not quite to their liking.

The widow of Admiral Ting has committed suicide on the anniversary of her busband's death. It may be remembered that he killed himself after the sur render of his flagship at Wel-hai-wel in February of last year, and his widow's suicide will be re-garded in China as a very fitting and respectful way of showing attachment to his memory. James A. Riordon, who was elected Grand Regen

of the Royal Arcanum for this State at the convention held in Watertown a few days ago, is it business in this city and is about forty-two year schools and of St. Therean's Academy. Mr. Riordon is also a member of the Loyal Additional Benefit Association, and is past Commander of the Knigats of St. John and Malta. The Royal Arcanum has 180,000 members in the United States, 45,000 in New-York State and 12,000 in this city.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Says a revenue agent: "There is a great populas misunderstanding about moonshine whiskey. It is nothing but raw highwine—the crudest kind of whiskey-and most of it is made right in the big and a still, such as many people use for distilling water, or even less than that, you can let the vapor pass through a glass pipe covered with cold water, and you can make all the moonshine you want. The foreigners in New-York City make thousands of gailons of it for private use in this way. All whiskey is white as water when first made. If kept in glass it remains white for years, as you see in the case of Irish and South whiskey. Put into wood it will in time darken, owing to the rotting of the oils. Moonshine is usually white because not kept long enough to darken, or if kept, being usually stored in bottles or jugs."

In Mid-Ocean.—Passenger—Say, captain, how far are we still from land?
Captain—About two nautical miles.
Passenger—But we cannot see land anywhere. In what direction does it lie?
Captain—Straight below us:—(Das Wippchen.

The report that Li Hung Chang is carrying his coffin with him on his trip to Mescow is entirely credible. He must have heard somewhere of our scot ers.-(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Knew His Weakness,..."Mary," said the elderly farmer, "I 'spect you better have the docter is and have me bled, ar sumh'm." "What is the matter weth you, Silas?" asked his

spouse. "I think I am about due to buy another gold brick." I sorter feel it comin' on."—(Indianapolis Journal. "Sweden," says a native of that country who has

just been visiting it. "is building railread, telegraph and telephone lines everywhere. Every farmer who has 100 acres or more of land has a long-distance telephone. It is the most magnificent telephone system I ever saw, and is very cheap. News of great import is flashed over these wires from the urban to the rural districts, and the average citises better posted on the current events of the day than in probably any other country in the world. I was in Sweden all winter, and only two inches of snow fell during the whole time."

snow fell during the whole time."

A lady at present occupying a prominent position at the Russian Court was, when a girl of fourteen, invited to spend the day with poor young Lucien Hirsch, who was then living at the Château de Heauregard, near Versailles, with his father, the late Baron Hirsch, and his mother. Having feasted on all the delicacies which the Baron's generosity had lavished on his young guest, she went out with Lucien to play croquet. Pausing on the terrace she condescended to admire the view and the grounds, and her young companion asked, "If it were yours, Mademoisele, what would you do with it?" Pirst of all I should turn you all out," answered the entant terrible, probably actuated by the Russian arisocrac's aversion to Jews, and for the moment practising candor at the expense of good manners. She remembers Lucien Hirsch now as a charming and amiable youth and the late Baron as the incarnation of generosity.—(London Chronicle.

The excellent and merciful work acc the American Invalid Aid Society, of Boston, is the subject of an interesting letter by C. F. Nichols in "The Boston Evening Transcript." Through the efforts of Senator Gallinger and other prominent men, the abandoned Fort Stanton military reserve tion in New-Mexico is to be given to the society the nucleus for a National sanitarium, the under standing being that consumptive invalids are to be sent thither and cared for by the society. The ard, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale and Hezekiah Butterworth, and they and the members have given of their time and money to carry out its

Four local newspaper men were comparing notes recently on the restaurants they have known.

"Saw a novel device in Chicago not long ago," said one. "Friend took me through a big cheap jewelry factory. Rubles by the quart, diamonds by the pint. Gold rings till you couldn't rest. "What's here?" said I, as I pointed to a glass jar filled with creamy pellets. "Pearls," said the foreman. "Ten cents a gross. We sell 'em to the cheap restaurant men."

"What for?" says I.

"They drop one in each plate of oyster stew, says the foreman.

"What for?" says I, again.

"Customer scrapes 'round in stew. Doesn't see any oysters. Grand kick coming. Finds pearl. Grins ecstatically. Sneaks pearl into vest pocket. Eats stew. Doesn't complain. Pays check and goes away smiling. See? "—Cleveland Plain Deals."